

# THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863

We would not willingly make the American war the subject of a leading article in our paper. It is bad enough where it is, and we fear that we should only make it worse by attempting to fight or argue it over again out here. But, as we said last week, there is nothing in domestic politics or local occurrences to warrant or sustain a two-column leader, or even the semblance thereof. We candidly confess our poverty and embarrassment. We have thought and talked and written on every conceivable subject that could interest our readers; we have beaten every bush in hopes of finding some fresh game, but no game worthy of powder stars at our pointing. Doll times, like a Newfoundland fog, lie over the land, and the only interruption is the American war news, which come booming along once in a while, tearing through the fog and stunning men's ears with the solemn sounds of the rending of the Union.

The Friend of this city says that Slavery is the cause of the American war, and that, horrible as such a war must be, yet if slavery is extinguished by it, then fight it out to the bitter end. In other words, do evil, then thousand evils, that good may come—a very questionable good after all. The Friend gives no chapter and verse from Holy Writ, cites no instance from the life and practice of the great Exemplar of mankind, to sustain the monstrous proposition. The Friend asks, "what was the origin of that war?" and answers it by saying, "slavery." A physiologist, a philosopher and a Divine, like the Friend, should have gone further in his induction. Slavery is what the war is about; but slavery existed for eighty years in the United States, and peace and prosperity existed along with it; it was not then, in itself, any new-fangled idea to upset existing institutions and imperil the quiet of the world; and, although serving as a pretext for the war, is not logically or legitimately the cause of it. Peace and slavery have existed together from the beginning of the world, and excited no wars except from the enslaved themselves; and why should its course have been anomalous in this instance? When then arose the war? We would say, from an erroneous notion of duty in Northern men. When the compact, called the Union, was first entered into by the States, they all with one exception held slaves alike. Afterwards the Northern States, discontinuing the practice themselves and taking the mote out of their own eyes, discovered a great beam in the eyes of their Southern neighbors. This preyed upon their minds to such a degree that they finally conceived it to be their sacred duty, and themselves, the chosen vessels of God, to tear the beam out of Southern eyes, even if the patient died by the operation. To this was added another motive, equally loudly proclaimed, that of liberating the beam, which was a living beam, however, from its confinement, even if this liberty should extinguish what little life it had. True to this idea of their duty and of themselves as the universal redressers of wrong, they began a war of paper bullets, which has naturally progressed into a war of 15-inch shells. From running negroes across the Ohio to running white men across the Styx: from expressing opinions to impressing bayonets, the transition was easy, and perfectly in accordance with human nature. So long as the South could control the Federal Government, they had some moral guarantee that the beam in their eyes would not be interfered with too rudely by those pseudo physicians of mankind; but when the Republican party came into power they instinctively knew that the hour of conflict had come, that the compromises of the Constitution, the interests of the country, the memory of the past, the appeal to the future, would avail nothing with men who hold it as a foregone conclusion that their acquisition of power was a token of their mission to extract the beam, peacefully if the South did not kick, forcibly if it must be. After that the question became simply one of brute force, and will continue such until exhaustion brings reflection and a reconsideration of the premises. We have no idea that the war will abolish slavery, though it may abolish the Union; for to our mind the war is a greater evil than slavery. And when we consider that the war is waged, not for the re-imposition of slavery in the North, but to defend it from Northern interference in the South, and that the latter is fighting for a reality and the former for an abstraction, we shall not be surprised to learn that reverses have robbed the abstraction of its charm, and that the North will prefer peace on earth to a questionable glory in heaven. The propositions entertained and gaining ground in the North of calling a Convention of all the States to talk the matter over and form "a more perfect Union," is an indication that it has had enough of ideal flights and abstractionist flights, and desires to feel the touch of mother earth once more beneath its feet. Let a Convention meet by all means, but let its members come to it unfettered by the Union that was and the Constitution that is; let them make a new compact in the spirit of compromise and forbearance that animated their forefathers, but with conditions suited to the altered state of the country. Thus shall a new Phoenix rise proudly from the ashes of the old, and demonstrate to the world that liberty and self-government are not an Utopian dream, and that Federal Republicanism is their highest exponent.

## Departure of Her Majesty Queen Emma for Kona, Hawaii.

On Monday afternoon last Her Majesty, Queen Emma, left Honolulu in the steamer Kilauea for Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, whither His Majesty the King had gone by the previous trip of the steamer. Her Majesty was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, by Adjutant-General J. O. Dominis and Lady, by Lady Stacey, Honorable Mrs. H. A. Pili and others. His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha, Her Excellency the Governor of Hawaii, His Excellency Chief Justice Allen and Lady, His Excellency Mr. Wyllie, and numerous other ladies and gentlemen, waited upon Her Majesty on board. The news that Her Majesty would leave for Hawaii had attracted immense crowds to the Esplanade to see the steamer off, and as she swung off from the wharf a royal salute was fired, and repeated cheers from the assembled multitude conveyed their aloha to the good Queen Emma.

### Acknowledgments.

Ours are thankfully rendered to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, and Macdonald & Sons, San Francisco, for late and interesting intelligence from abroad.

We understand that considerable and unimportant activity has of late been observed in the Department of Public Instruction. Official Circulars, Rules and Instructions for School Masters, Blanks, etc., etc., have been or are about to be distributed for the purpose, if possible, of imparting some vitality in the worn out system that owes its retention solely to the vice inertia of the public mind, the death-grip of its institutions, and the complaisance of the Department. Giving the Board of Education all credit for this (we hope) last attempt to resuscitate the Hawaiian school-system, we can not stifle our regret that its activity has not developed the slightest appreciation of the true educational wants of the country, nor the faintest indication of the proper remedies. True, the Board has no authority, even had it the means and the men, to stop the present system and introduce a new one; but with the powers it has, it can effect many preliminary reforms, and, by awakening the public mind to the necessity of treating education thoroughly, radically, and not empirically, procure for itself such power from the next Legislature as will meet the wants of this most important subject.

The Instructions are merely a compilation from the Civil Code, and have nothing either new or original about them, except making it obligatory on the School Masters to act as Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages within their special school districts. They make allusion to the Act passed by the last Legislature, to separate the sexes in school, but it is apparently left optional with the Superintendents of the districts; and with what zeal those functionaries receive any innovations on the old plan is plain enough from the fact that, although the Act was ordered to "take effect from and after its passage," yet nearly seven months have already elapsed, and in not one school have the sexes yet been separated. The Act certainly qualifies such separation by the expression "where practicable;" but if not "practicable" in sparsely populated districts, what has prevented its operation in such places as Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo, and many others?

The Department has doubtless heard that physical development is as much a branch of a public education as any other branch; yet not the first word in reference to so great a desideratum appears in the Instructions. The School Masters are told to teach five hours a day, with a recess of half an hour. Would an hour of gymnastic exercises, running, leaping, vaulting, etc., have been too great an innovation on the time-honored do-nothing system; or were the powers of the Department not commensurate with such a stretch of authority? If the sanitary condition of the adult population is to be consigned to Legislative and Executive forgetfulness, in mercy's name remember the young at least. Remember that with them the nation must revive, if ever. Think not that the children will obtain physical development from the labor and care of their parents, for it is admitted on all hands that the parents are incompetent to attend to the nurture and physical growth of their children in a proper, consistent and systematic manner.

The Instructions provide that the Superintendents of Schools shall visit the schools in their districts at least once in three months, and report to the Board upon their condition and progress. Considering that the Superintendents receive almost nominal pay; certainly not commensurate with the responsibility laid upon them, it seems almost asking too much to expect them to make more frequent visits; and how much influence their once-per-quarter visits will have upon the general conduct of a school may be an interesting question to the defenders of the Hawaiian school system, but has long ceased to have any weight with other people. But when the Superintendent does make his quarterly visits (provided he makes them), why should they not be made occasions of public examinations, fetes, holidays, distribution of prizes, and thus give the scholars a stated and certain object to look forward to, a pleasant memory to connect with the school routine, a laudable ambition to excel and to have that excellence remarked and rewarded by the most prominent man in the district? This is a question more of regulation and custom, than of Statute law, and assuredly the Board had full control in the matter.

We know not at what period in the long past that the last instructions, previous to these, were issued by the Board; but seeing that the Board thought proper to attend to so small a detail as a half hour's recess in school time, we looked, but looked in vain, for another regulation prescribing that, in dismissing their schools, the teachers shall dismiss the female children at least half an hour before the boys. There is a manifest propriety in such a measure; and if the principle of separating the sexes in school is good, the custom of separating them out of school, unless under the eye of their parents, can not be bad or unwise.

While the Board was about instructing its Superintendents and teachers, we could have desired to find in its rules a stringent and positive prohibition to any and every teacher to permit his school-house to be used or abused for the purposes of those evening singing schools, whose fame is at best of a very questionable kind.

If the old school system must continue its dead-weight upon national energy, industry and self-reliant development, the above suggestions might help in some degree to keep it aloft until the Department shall muster resolution to confront the Legislature upon the educational question; until the Legislature shall be endowed with wisdom enough to perceive that the perpetuation of the Hawaiian people, the independence of the country, and the continuance of the sceptre with the descendants of Kamehameha, depend essentially and imperatively upon how that people is educated to meet the various oracles to which a transition state has been and is urging them; and until they shall recognize in their very hearts the solemn fact that the present system has not answered, and never will answer the fond but fallacious anticipations of those who introduced it, will never bring the Hawaiian up to that civilized and social level where he may safely be left to take care of himself and maintain his standing in industry, arts, letters and religion from his own resources, and "grateful for past favors," look confidently forward to the solution of the problem which the vaunted "Hawaiian school system" has failed to solve.

### Honolulu Rifles.

This Company held its Annual Meeting for the election of officers at their Armory, on Saturday evening last. The following is the result:

Colonel—His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA IV.  
Captains—John H. Brown,  
1st Lieutenant—F. Kruger,  
2d do. Samuel R. Benson,  
3d do. John A. Hastings,  
Quarter Master—John H. Paly,  
Sergeant—S. Porter Ford,  
Orderly Sergeant—R. B. Neville,  
3d do. do. Charles T. Gullick,  
3d do. do. Robert Lewis,  
4th do. do. William Mossman,  
1st Corporal—A. J. McKinnon,  
2d do. do. G. E. Williams,  
3d do. do. W. Herick,  
4th do. do. W. Andrews,  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. G. Irwin,  
Treasurer—George Clark.

# FOREIGN NEWS!

By the arrival of the steamship Robert Lowe in 13 days from San Francisco, we are in receipt of Eastern telegraphic news to February 27; European, February 8; San Francisco (daily) February 28.

The Count would leave for Honolulu on the 24 inst. The Robert Lowe is of the San Francisco and China Line of Steamers, bound to Hong-kong. She sailed again yesterday afternoon, taking a considerable amount of freight in furs and pelts, and some passengers.

The news from the East is not very important. The canal at Vicksburg is said to be progressing. The Federal gunboat Queen of the West, that ran the blockade at Vicksburg, had been captured by the rebels. The attacking army was concentrating at Vicksburg, and some cannonading had already commenced. Rosecrans had not yet moved from Murfreesboro, and Bragg was still at Tullahoma. The report by the previous mail was that McClellan would be recalled, in fact, had been applied to be recalled; the report by this mail is that he will be court-martialed. Charleston was preparing for a desperate resistance. Gold was quoted at 72 per cent. premium. The Conscription Bill had not yet passed, nor the Missouri appropriation for emancipating its slaves. The Alabama and the Oquito had been heard of, and that is all that was heard of them. The South refuses foreign mediation and interference as much as the North. Sickliness is said to be increasing in the army before Vicksburg; and the small pox is ravaging Richmond, Virginia. The troubles in General Banks' command, consequent upon the introduction of negro soldiers, had not yet subsided. The following encouraging statement of affairs is telegraphed from New York, February 24.

The Richmond papers own that the raising of the blockade at Charleston was an exaggeration. A Calcutta Journal states that there is a Rebel vessel cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 19.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has a telegram dated Charleston, the 18th, which contains a proclamation from Beauregard to the people of Charleston and Savannah. He says the movements of the enemy's [Federal] fleets indicate an early attack on one or both cities, and tells the unable to take an active part in the coming struggle, to leave, and call on all the able-bodied men from the Charleston and Savannah, to rally with arms, shields, spears, and shotguns, for the protection of their firesides. All the final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly prosecuted. The troops and people are said to be calm and confident. The Enquirer, in its leader, says there have been no intentions or pretense of intentions to mediate on the part of France. The South wants no mediation while hostilities go on. The Richmond Dispatch says that the North is fighting as much for self-protection as for Southern subjugation, and that the time is past when the National Government sought the extinguishment of the South, and the further prosecution of the war is to save the North from the avalanche of ruin which the success of the South must precipitate on it. Another article denounces John Van Buren for turning a political somersault, and repudiates all ideas of mediation, reorganization or intervention, as tending to a relaxation of the efforts for filling up the army; and says the present is the most critical period of the war.

Special despatches from Washington contain late accounts from the army which indicate greatly improved discipline, and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known. Expeditions were making successful gains against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information. The business of smuggling goods into the rebel lines has nearly terminated. Desertions were rapidly diminishing. The frequent captures of rebels going to Richmond bid fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason. Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry arm has shared in the general improvement, and now, under Gen. Stoneman, may safely be said to excel in efficiency that of Gen. Stuart.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 21.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 18th, expressed great indignation against M. de l'Hay's peace plan, and scorns all idea of mediation. It says that the only Commissioners they have are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson and Johnson. In reference to the proposed conference it says that it is well to let the Washington Government refuse the suggestion. Conference are good and battle is good, but both together would be too much. The French Emperor was snubbed by England, lectured by the United States, and he will end as he ought to have begun, by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a minister to Richmond. Until he brings himself to this point the Confederates will no more thank him for his interference than the Yankees will.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Official information has been received that the rebel Congress has refused to sustain Jeff Davis' proclamation regarding the non-exchange of Federal officers. They have also taken with the view of releasing the Unionists in the South, arrested and imprisoned for political offenses.

New York, Feb. 20.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans the 10th, has arrived. The "Delta" has been suppressed by General Banks; but the employees, waiting on him, representing that their subsistence depended on its continuance. Gen. Banks directed its continuance, under the management of the book-keeper.

Cairo, February 26.

The steamer "Wallace," from the fleet at Vicksburg, brings the confirmation of the rebel report of the capture of the ram "Queen of the West" on Red River. It is stated that much suffering exists at Vicksburg in consequence of the interruption of their river communication. Deserters report that unless they have speedy relief, or a necessity the place will be evacuated. In the fleet these stories of privation are believed.

New York, February 27.

The steamer "Angusta" with dates from Hilton Head, S. C., to the 20th, has arrived. The rebels in Savannah are straining every nerve to complete their new iron-clad, in which they express great confidence. The rebels announce that four steamers ran the blockade at Charleston in one day, viz.—The "Ruby," "Leopard" and "Wagner," from Nassau. The fourth, not named, was bound to Liverpool with Jas. B. Clay, of Kentucky, on board.

The Polish insurrection was spreading. Wenzor had been taken by the Russians, after a sanguinary battle.

The Queen of England's speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any steps in view of the cessation of conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not as yet seemed to her that "any overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which the war has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, and which has been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place.

In the House of Lords the question being an address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Earl of Derby had no objection to make to the course of the Government, but regretted that they had not joined with France in an attempt, however hopeless, to effect an armistice and a cessation of hostilities, which would lead the two parties to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they are engaged.

### A New Cassiniana.

A correspondent in the New York "Times," giving an account, by a rebel prisoner, who participated in the affair of the capture of the "Harriet Lane," at Galveston, relates the following incident:

Almost the first men struck down were the gallant Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee, who both fought, the prisoner says, with a desperation and valor that no mortal could surpass. He saw them bleeding and prostrate upon the deck, still dealing death among their enemies. One young son of Capt. Wainwright—only ten years old; just that of it—stood at the cabin door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing until he had expended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball, shattering his four fingers, and then his infantile soul gave way; he

burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me?" Darling young hero; may his country never forget him! Where is the Hemans to wed his name to immortal verse, like another Cassiniana? Philanthropists, whose hearts are yearning for something to love, here is a noble orphan boy on whom to lavish your care. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—In the editorial of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of the 12th inst. is the following statement in regard to vessels bringing mails: "For letters weighing ten ounces the ship can claim but two cents, the same as for a half ounce letter, while the person to whom the letter is addressed has to pay forty cents sea postage on a ten ounce letter."

I desire to correct the above by stating that two cents a letter, without regard to weight, is all the sea postage collected on foreign letters, and this amount is paid to vessels bringing foreign mails—the Honolulu Post Office collecting the two cents and paying for mails delivered there. The Honolulu Office invariably pays more for bringing mails than is ever received from sea postage on letters, as many letters are never taken out of the Post Office, and consequently no postage collected.

The amount received by vessels for bringing mails is larger, at the present rate of two cents a letter, than if the mail bags were brought as freight, and the regular rates of freight paid.

Five dollars a bag, or fifteen dollars a mail, as Mr. Whitney well knows, would be no inducement to clipper ships to touch at our port. It was with difficulty that Capt. Crescy could be persuaded to touch at this port, and only consented on the payment of five hundred dollars.

If paying the full amount of sea postage allowed by United States law to an American ship for carrying a mail is a gross imposition on the vessel, the conveyance of "Whitney's Express," equal in bulk to the United States Mail, without any remuneration, must be a gross imposition.

If the Editor of the P. C. Advertiser was compelled to pay postage on the two thousand papers he now forwards weekly, free of charge, through the Post Office of this Kingdom, he might advocate an increased expenditure on mail service with better grace.

A. K. CLARK.

## New Advertisements.

FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO!

The A 1 Clipper Bark  
**CAMBRIDGE!**  
N. C. BROOKS, Master.  
Will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to  
46 31 ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

**BOLLES & Co.,**  
SHIP AND MERCHANDISE  
BROKERS.

Office in Kaunahua Street, opposite the Bank.

Particular attention paid to the purchase of Hawaiian Produce. Refers by permission to

B. F. SNOW, Esq., Messrs. ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.,  
Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co., Messrs. C. B. BAKER & Co.,  
Messrs. Castle & Cook, Messrs. H. H. HARRIS & Co.,  
Messrs. D. C. WATKINS & Co. Messrs. WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.  
Honolulu, March 1, 1863.

## JUST RECEIVED,

PER "R. W. WOOD" & "ORECON!"

AND FOR SALE BY THE  
FURNITURE!  
Consisting of—Mahogany Sofas,  
do Center Tables,  
do Dining do,  
do Extension Tables,  
do Card do,  
do Bureaus,  
do Secretaries,  
Chests of Drawers, Oak Wardrobes,  
Sinks, with toilet sets complete.

ALSO—An also lot of  
Willow Furniture!  
Consisting in part of—Rocks, Chairs, Rattan, Children's  
Rockers and low Chairs.

A large assortment of Basket Ware  
Clothes Baskets of various kinds, Market Baskets with covers,  
Kale Baskets, Spoon Baskets, &c., &c.

46 1m ALSO ON HAND  
A large assortment of Furniture of  
various kinds.

46 1m C. E. WILLIAMS.

## Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR MR. R. W.

MEYER'S DAIRY BUTTER"

Can be procured at RETAIL ONLY, at the stores of  
Mr. JAMES STEWARD, Hotel Street, and  
Mr. S. SAVIDGE, Fort Street.

Where this Butter, acknowledged to be  
46 3m Will always be found fresh.

## STATIONERY!

RECEIVED per "Arctic" and "R. W. Wood," a  
complete assortment of—

46 3m  
Journals,  
Cash Books,  
Record Books,  
Day Books, interleaved.  
Receipt Books,  
Copy Books,  
Long Books,  
Pass Books,  
Steel Pens,  
Red, Blue and Black Ink, Lead Pencils (Fabers), Note and Letter  
Paper, and numerous other utensils for the office.  
For sale at  
R. F. EHLENS, Fort Street.

## SALE

By Order of the Supreme Court.

James Walter Smith, Complainant,  
John E. Bush, and James W. Bush, Emma Smith, John R. Smith,  
and George W. Smith, minors, by their Guardian ad litem, J. W.  
Austin, and Henry Bush, defendants.

AMICABLE SUIT.  
BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court  
of Law and Equity of the Hawaiian Islands, bearing date  
the 12th day of March, A. D. 1862, and ordering the sale of the  
real property belonging to the Estate of the late George Bush,  
of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, for the purpose of making a division  
of the same among the heirs: I shall offer for sale at public  
auction, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, next, at 4 o'clock P.  
M., on the premises, situate at Kalaheima, Waikiki Plain, near  
Honolulu, a certain parcel of land there situate, together with  
the houses thereon erected, and known as the "Bush Premises."  
Title fee simple. Dwelling of coral stone, well built, with out  
buildings. Lot, extensive.

46 3m JNO. E. BARNARD, Master in Chancery.

## THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND OFFERS  
for sale, a complete assortment of FURNITURE, and is  
prepared to fill all orders in his line promptly and at reasonable  
prices.

46 1y WM. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker,  
Hotel Street, near the Theater.

## FIRE-PROOF ROOFING

400 ROLLS ROOFING FELT;  
100 bbls. Roofing Cement;  
For sale by  
ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

# New Advertisements.

THE STEAMER

KLAUEA!

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU  
THURSDAY, MARCH 19th,  
At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR  
LAHAINA, KALEPOLEPO,  
MAKEE'S LANDING,  
KEALAKEKUA,  
KAILUA, KAWAHAE,  
HONOIPU, and  
HILO!

After which trip she will  
lay in port for a week, and sail  
again MONDAY, April 6, 1863.

## The Steamer

"ANNIE LAURIE!"

WILL LEAVE FOR  
Nawiliwili  
On Monday next, Mar. 16,  
At 1-2 past 4 P. M.,

And thenceforward she will leave for KOLOA every Thursday,  
and for NAWILIWILI every Monday.

JANION, GREEN & CO.,  
Agents Hawaiian S. N. Co.

## List of Foreign Jurors

FOR the APRIL TERM of the Supreme Court, to  
be held at the Court House, Honolulu, on Monday,  
the 6th day of April, A. D. 1863:

P. C. Jones, Jr.,  
Thomas King,  
C. W. Vincent,  
John Ransom,  
J. H. C. Pratt,  
George Clark,  
A. B. Cartwright,  
C. Brewer, 3d,  
W. Peters,  
S. N. Castle,  
Jos. O. Carter,  
H. L. Chase,  
JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court,  
Honolulu, March 12, 1863.

## Estrays.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT  
in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Act  
entitled "An Act to amend Section 327 of the Civil Code, in  
relation to Pounds," approved on the 23rd day of August, 1862,  
all estrays on the Islands of Maui and Molokai will be impounded  
in the Government pounds the number of days prescribed  
below from the date of the impounding, when, if not claimed by  
the owners, such estrays will be sold by the respective pound-  
masters at public auction, viz:

District of Lahaina, Maui, 15 days.  
" Olowalu " 15 "  
" Kaunapali " 15 "  
" Kahakuloa " 15 "  
" Kalepelepe " 15 "  
" Honouliuli " 15 "  
" Kapa " 20 "  
" Hana " 30 "  
" Hanalei " 15 "  
" Hanalei " 15 "  
" Wailuku " 15 "  
" Manawai, Molokai, 15 days.  
" Kalaupapa " 15 "  
" Kalaupapa " 15 "  
L. KANEHAKAHEHA,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 10, 1863.

## PARISIAN BRONZE WARE!

A fine assortment of  
PARISIAN BRONZE WARE!  
E. L. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.

## BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!

MYERS' CELEBRATED

Molokai Butter!

50 cts. per lb.

THE BEST BUTTER

Made on the Islands

RECEIVED FRESH

BY EVERY SCHOONER!

NOW SELLING, AT

S. SAVIDGE'S,

Fort Street.

Other Dairy Butter,

37 1/2 Cts. per lb.

FOR SALE.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD

PIANO, of superior tone—received per Radaga—  
made by Jacob Chickering, Boston.  
Apply to  
C. S. BARTOW.

46 3m VICTORIA, V. I., January 1st, 1863.

MR. HENRY RHODES HAVING BEEN AD-  
mitted as a partner in our firm, the style will in future  
be JANION, GREEN & RHODES.

46 1m JANION & GREEN.

# Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

BARK R. W. WOOD:

FROM BREMEN!  
NOW LANDED  
AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY

THE UNDERSIGNED:

Consisting in part as follows:  
Dry Goods.

BLUE MOTTLED TWILLS

Black Broadcloth,  
Silk and half Silk Ribbons,  
Black and White Linen Thread.

Clothing.

Black Alpaca Coats,  
White Satin Pants,  
White figured Vests,  
Blue Serge Shirts,  
Hickory do,  
White Linen do,  
Pilot Jackets,  
Assorted Felt Hats,  
Italian Straw do,  
Navy Caps,<